

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Lunatic Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Texas state textbook commission, trembling for the spiritual welfare of the population, has ordered alterations in the school text books eliminating all references to evolution. Textbooks on biology, physiology and hygiene have come under the blue pencil. Thus Texas will be made safe for the democratic party and the mud and rib theory of creation will hold the fort while the theories of thinkers like Darwin and Haeckel will be relegated to the cellar.

THE New York publishing houses that had contracts with the state of Texas to publish textbooks consented to delete all passages which held that the bible is "all wet" so to speak, and that the theory of special creation is the craziest nightmare that ever got outside of a cover. The Texans want their apples raw and their figleaves scant. They must have their bible in all its nakedness. Well, perhaps the poor devils must have some healthy vice since prohibition has taken the thrill out of the moonshine industry and the ku klux klan has made a business out of pure wormwood.

ITALY is progressing favorably as a doctor might say of a patient dying of consumption. The budget is balanced and the external debt amounts only to a few billions. In fact everything is alright excepting the vanishing lira and the unfavorable trade balance. But a few cheers for Mussolini will cure those diseases. How our American labor haters would like to talk like the "Duce." The latest fad that this genial creature has taken up is imperialism. Our fat boys fleece their victims with prayers on their lips and tears in their eyes but Musso after biting a stick of dynamite, his favorite breakfast food, observes that he intends to acquire colonies because his people are prolific breeders and need elbow room. Also because other peoples are armed only with arrows while he has poison gas. He calls a spade a spade.

FOURTEEN San Franciscans worth over \$100,000,000 met and decided to donate several millions of their surplus and unearned wealth to some "community" scheme. The action was applauded by the press and no doubt by the hordes of secretaries and welfare workers who flit around such foundations as flies hover in the vicinity of a byre. But where did those benevolent gentlemen get those millions? It would be interesting to know how many of them own stock in the United Railways of San Francisco, or the other interests that sentenced Mooney and Billings to life imprisonment for attempting to organize the workers. Why don't those good citizens who love their community so much, demand that the scores of class war prisoners in California jails be released? You know the reason why. Why waste time telling you? But don't you detest hypocrisy and sham?

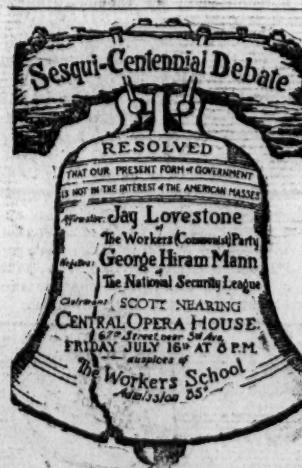
WHILE those lines were being written two comrades walked into the office to take up a collection to defray the expenses of burying another comrade who had devoted all his energies for many years to the working class movement. The affliction

(Continued on page 3)

I. W. A. GIVES FIGURES SHOWING MUSSOLINI'S AMNESTY TO BE FARCE

The Italian section of the International Workers' Aid cites the following figures of white terror in Italy, despite Mussolini's recent amnesty proclamation:

During April and May, 1926—
Political murders 13
Arrests 2,119
Raids 532
Assaulted and wounded 157



THREE PLY MOVE FOR PAY RAISE IN CHI.

Surface, Elevated and North Shore Involved

The members of Local 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have unanimously endorsed the demands for a wage increase of five cents an hour to bring the schedule up to the old scale of 80 cents, according to President William Quinlan in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

There is no wage agreement at present between the Chicago Surface Lines and their employees, declared Mr. Quinlan. The agreement expired on June 1.

Local 241 has a membership of 14,600 and is the strongest unit of the

(Continued on page 3.)

GOV. FULLER RECEIVES ANOTHER CABLEGRAM FROM GERMANY ASKING NEW TRIAL FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—Governor Fuller of Massachusetts received yesterday another cablegram from Germany protesting against the threatened execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

The signers of the cablegram are Count von Bernstorff, former ambassador to the United States; Maximilian Harden; Dr. Max, president of the Russian Academy of Arts; Sigfried Jacoby, secretary to Prof. Einstein, and a number of other prominent figures.

DEEDS SHOW ILL. MINERS' SOLIDARITY

Aid British Brothers Despite Own Distress

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—The majority vote of the Illinois miners to send a donation of \$25,000 to the locked out British miners for their sorely needed relief, is looked upon as a splendid deed of solidarity in view of the suffering among the miners of the state due to unemployment. The Illinois miners have always aided generously any union brothers engaged in battle, as they did the Kansas miners when the latter were striking against the Industrial Court. There are 95,000 union miners in Illinois.

"Your district officers understand this vote to mean," writes Secy-Treas. Walter Nesbit to the local unions, "that it is the wish of our membership to assist the British miners to the extent of \$25,000 and a check for said amount will be forwarded to Int'l. Secy-Treas. Thomas Kennedy at Indianapolis, who is in charge of the funds that are being collected for the British miners.

Other Thousands Needed.

This \$25,000 is half of the \$50,000 that was understood pledged to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain by the United Mine Workers of America when the appeal to the American miners was sent out. Some thousands were forwarded at once from the international treasury and were acknowledged with cordial thanks by Secy. A. J. Cook of the British union. A number of local unions in the American districts have also voted donations from their local treasuries to be sent thru the international.

The American Federation of Labor is forwarding donations thru Secy. Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C. The Int'l. Workers' Aid has also sent remittances thru its Chicago office.

(Continued on page 3.)

I. L. G. W. THROWS ARMY OF 20,000 PICKETS ON LINE OF MARCH IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, July 14.—(FP)—Twenty thousand striking cloakmakers staged their first mass picket demonstration on July 12, marching with banners thru the streets past many of the shops which have been closed since the walkout on July 1. Spectators included one policeman and two or more private uniformed guards in front of each large building in the garment district. Six persons were arrested charged with blocking sidewalks.

ACTION CZARS ASK COURT AID AGAINST LABOR

I. R. T. Cites Hatters' Case Against Strikers

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Consolidated Railroad Workers of Greater New York, numbering 1,905, of whom 688 are motormen and switchmen, employed on the Interborough Rapid Transit System, today defied Frank Hedley's supreme court move at their meeting in Manhattan Casino.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 14.—Based on the Danbury Hatter case, under which the homes and savings of strikers were confiscated by the courts, the Interborough Transit Company yesterday

(Continued on Page 3.)

BELGIUM, ITALY AND FRANCE ARE FACING CRITICAL MONEY TROUBLES

THREE European nations are facing critical financial difficulties and all are attempting to cope with the situation in widely different ways.

King Albert of Belgium has been made virtually a royal dictator with wide powers to save the Belgian franc from further depreciation.

In Italy, Premier Mussolini, the fascist tyrant, has put the nation on what amounts to a war-time basis. The premier has increased working hours, curtailed non-essential imports, and placed restrictions upon the sale of luxuries and non-essentials.

In France, with the franc still dropping, M. Caillaux, finance minister with an ever uncertain majority behind him in the chamber of deputies, has summoned leading bankers to his aid and will present a financial program to the chamber later in the week, with its success doubtful.

CORN ACREAGE 1% GREATER THIS YEAR IN STATE OF ILLINOIS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—Corn acreage in Illinois this season is one per cent greater than for last year, according to estimates announced by federal and state departments of agriculture for July 1.

State acreage is now placed at 9,332,000 acres compared with 9,240,000 last year. The condition of the crops is reported at 75% normal or below average. The indicated crop prospect is 297,958,000 compared with state production of 388,080,000 bushels last year and a five year average of 327,930,000 bushels.

The New York Street Car Scab-Snake



By Wm. Gropper.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE GREETES JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS IN COOK COUNTY PRISON

The following telegram was received by the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike pickets at the Cook county jail from the National Women's Trade Union League convention in Kansas City:

"Delegates and officers attending the tenth biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America, meeting in Kansas City, Mo., unanimously voted to send you heartiest greetings, commanding your courageous spirit shown during the 1924 strike and at the present time."

"Your jail sentences have called the attention of labor and other public citizens to the evil of the misuse of injunctions as applied in labor disputes and we believe will serve to hasten the day when this practice will be abolished thru the efforts of the trade union movement."

"We have resolved in convention to work for legislation to abolish the practice and are preparing to put forth great efforts in the work of organizing women into trade unions."

"Elizabeth Christman,
Secretary-Treasurer."

TO PROBE EXPLOSION THAT 'EXPERTS' THOUGHT NEVER COULD HAPPEN

Mrs. Scott on Hunger Strike in Attempt to Save Her Husband

DETROIT, July 14.—Mrs. Catherine Scott, wife of Russell Scott, condemned Chicago murderer, has lost 5½ pounds as she continued the fourth day of her public fast.

Mrs. Scott is attempting a 45-day fast to raise funds to continue her fast to free her husband. She is cheered by the hope that Russell may be saved thru the plea of guilty made by Robert Scott in Chicago for the same murder for which Russell was sentenced to hang.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

WASHINGTTON, July 14.—Ma-

chinery of the navy began to uncold

today for a searching inquiry to de-

termine why the Lake Denmark

arsenal was wrecked by a disaster

which experts declared couldn't

happen.

The formal appointment of a

board of inquiry authorized by

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur will

set in motion exhaustive efforts to

solve the riddle of what high offi-

cials declare is "the most extraordi-

nary accident in the navy's history."

Experts and officers, will be cal-

led upon to determine whether some-

one blundered or whether some-

thing happened which no man

could foresee.

"This thing was thought impossible," said Admiral Edward N. Eberle,

ranking officer of the navy.

"When the first reports came

many officers couldn't believe they

were true."

WORKERS' SCHOOL LIBRARY TO AID SUMMER COURSES

Three Hours a Day to Be Spent in Research

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 12.—For the first time since its inception, the New York Workers' School will have a complete library to co-operate with it in its work. The Workers' School library will play an important part in the National Summer Training School; in fact it will be an integral part of the intensive training course.

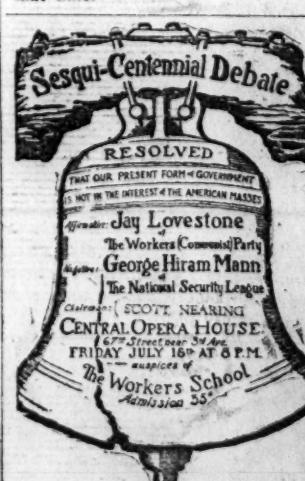
About three hours every day will be given over to study in the library for the next day's lesson. There will be several copies in the library of every book, pamphlet, magazine or periodical used in the different courses. Librarians, experienced in such work will be in the library during the entire course to help the students look up references and to show them how to do research work. It is the aim of the National Summer Training School to teach the comrades how to look up material on different subjects so that when they return to their various districts and sections, they will be in a position to do much work themselves.

Technically the National Party Training Course ends on July 31. In reality, July 31 should be but the beginning of an intensive training. One of the best methods for continuing such work is to buy the most important books and magazines on the different subjects. Often, one chapter is assigned because of lack of time when the studying of a few other chapters would have thrown more light on the subject. The student who possesses the reference or book on the subject will be in a position to read those other chapters at a time when he has more leisure. For this reason, the National Summer Training School has made special arrangements with the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 127 University Place, New York City, to give a 20% reduction to all students attending the National Summer Training School.

COOLIDGE WILL QUIT 1928 RACE, IS BELIEF OF SENATOR CUMMINS

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—Senator Cummins, still smarting from his defeat by Brookhart, has expressed the opinion that Coolidge will not be the republican candidate in 1928.

"One doesn't know that President Coolidge will be a candidate or that he wants to be a candidate," said Cummins. "My own opinion is that he will not be a candidate. I think he will have had enough of it by that time."



ANACONDA GETS CONTROL OF ALL EUROPEAN ZINC

Rich Polish Mines Go to American Trust

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 14.—Thru negotiations conducted by W. A. Hartman and company of New York, the Anaconda Mining company has acquired the control over the zinc mines of Europe, taking over the holdings of the German company of the Giesecke-Erben company, a firm whose greatest mines are in Poland, and whose operations have been carried on continuously for 223 years, without ever before allowing shares, let alone control, to pass to other hands.

The new firm controlled by Anaconda, will be known as the American-Silesian corporation, and will control not only the largest European zinc mines now furnishing 10 per cent of the world's production, but will also take over the famous Biel-Scharle mines, the forth greatest ore body and the world's most extensive high grade zinc ore fields near Bouthen; also the Mauthide lead, zinc and coal mines near Chrzanow; the Cleophas coal mines west of Katowitz, and the Heinitz coal mines.

The Versailles treaty is partly responsible for the Anaconda's grabbing of these great holdings, the treaty putting four-fifths of the German firm's holdings under possession of Poland. The firm was consequently coerced into selling control of its holdings which it had for centuries refused to monarchs anxious to acquire profitable properties.

How rich a profit the Giesecke-Erben company makes was shown in 1913, when taxation valuations showed that it made greater profits even than Krups.

Middle Village, L. I., Will Form Passaic Relief Conference

MIDDLE VILLAGE, L. I., July 14.—At a meeting of union men and labor sympathizers at the Hebrew Institute, a resolution was passed to effect the early organization of a conference for Passaic strike relief in this town. The meeting was presided over by Samuel Zeldin, with M. Michaelson as secretary.

HOSTILE THROG MEETS SPANISH DICTATOR; 16 ARRESTED; POLICE HURT

PARIS, July 14.—Hoots, catcalls and a crowd fighting the police to get to tell the dictator of Spain what they think of his oppression of Spanish workers and his part in the Moroccan murders of Rifians were the features of the arrival of Primo de Rivera in Paris to attend the celebration Wednesday of the fall of the Bastille. Two police are nursing wounds in hospitals.

Sixteen demonstrators were arrested and three held for examination, one being a Spaniard named Raymond Marty-Freras. One of the arrested is a French army doctor. President Doumergue, De Rivera, and the puppet sultan of Morocco, also a visitor, expect to review the military parade, when another demonstration is expected.

BUGHOUSE FABLE NO. 2 IS FUNNY BUT NOT TRUE

By Our Foreign Correspondent.

CICERO, Ill., July 14.—When news that Sheriff Hoffman was released from jail, where he spent thirty days for contempt of somebody or other, the republicans of this township threw a little party.

Every machine gun that was not jammed appeared on the streets as if by magic. The thirteen democrats who are not in the bootlegging business surmised that either another assistant district attorney's name was found in the telephone directory or else the overwhelming majority of the population decided to have law and order, even if they had to fight for it.

But it was nothing of the kind. It was a spontaneous exhibition of joy over the release of the good-hearted sheriff.

A sheriff who goes to jail for his boys is not only worth voting for, he is worth fighting for.

Minnesota Federation in Hibbing August 16.

HIBBING, Minn., July 14.—(FP)—The 44th convention, Minnesota State Federation of Labor, opens in Hibbing August 16.

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CHICAGO LABOR RADIO STATION IS ON THE AIR

Station WCFL Works in Satisfactory Manner

WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor's radio broadcasting station has been on the air for a 2-hour period between 3 and 5 in the morning every day for the past week. Department of commerce representatives have found everything satisfactory mechanically and otherwise. The station will begin broadcasting regularly in about a week.

The test program was entirely musical and went off in excellent order, being audible thru about the same range as the other Chicago stations and in equal volume.

The ordinary range will be limited to a zone about halfway to New York so as not to interfere with WEAF, the American Telephone & Telegraph station in New York, whose wave length of 491.5 meters Chicago labor has appropriated. The daily broadcasting period on 491.5 meters by WCFL will be from noon to midnight, says Harry J. Losh, the federation's radio engineer.

Coal Miners' Meeting Discusses Plans for Union in Kentucky

Plans for reunifying the western Kentucky coal field were discussed by former members of the United Mine Workers at Central City July 4, according to Black Diamond, leading journal of the industry. Miners in this field were forced by a long lockout to accept the 1917 wage scale in place of that based on the Jacksonville agreement. They were promised regular employment.

No Increase of Jobs With Low Wages Events in this field, however, justified the contention of the union that lower wages would not afford relief. Operators in Muhlenberg county are today unable to give more than half-time work. Some are again trying to reduce wages.

On June 23, 225 miners employed by the Morgan mine and the Hayden Coal Co. struck against an attempt to reduce wages 25% below the 1917 scale. A few weeks ago the Morton Coal Mining Co. restored the 1917 scale after its employees had struck 24 hours against a further cut.

County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki accused State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage, nominated in the April primary for county judge, of "trying to sneak" a tabulation of votes.

The clash followed when Judge Jarecki, returning from lunch, found the five assistant state's attorneys grouped about a table where democratic ballots were being recounted.

BELGIAN FRANC DROP ALARMS CABINET; MAY GIVE KING BIG POWER

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The Belgian cabinet tonight agreed to ask parliament tomorrow to extend dictatorial powers to the king for a period of six months to deal with the economic situation. This action came after the Belgian franc had dropped to 48.50 to the dollar.

Begin Drive in Herrin to Get Rid of "Terror" Between Klan and Antis

HERRIN, Ill., July 14.—Two men, "Blackie" arms and Ray Walker, named as leaders of a "gang of undesirable citizens," by Mayor McCormick, were arrested here today in a move to rid this city of "terrorism."

The arrests followed reports to authorities of a series of fights and assaults on numerous persons here within the past month. Others arrests are expected to follow and charges of vagrancy will be placed against all persons who fail to show visible signs of support.

Hunger-Striker Is Adjudged Insane by British Physicians

PRESTON, England, July 14.—Alfred Wildman, imprisoned for breaking and entering, declared a hunger strike.

During a month in prison the jail physicians found that Alfred had swallowed a wrist watch, twelve buttons, a collar stud, a pair of scissors, two steel pins, a coin, a pair of buckles and other oddments. Alfred refused food. He has been adjudged insane.

Savage "Trying to Sneak" a Tabulation of Votes, Is Charge

County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki accused State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage, nominated in the April primary for county judge, of "trying to sneak" a tabulation of votes.

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New Haven Unions Back British Miners

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.—Painters' Union of New Haven is furthering the work for the relief of British miners. A decision to call an enlarged meeting for the relief of British miners to consist of trade union and fraternal delegates was passed at the last meetings of the Painters' Union Locals 4 and 409.

The machinist local also acted favorably on the proposal of organizing British relief.

The members of the British society of Sons of St. George are considering the matter of organizing the relief.

Saturday, July 17, there will be an open air meeting on the green to be addressed by T. Pascal Cosgrave on the situation in Great Britain. There will be no collection. The meeting will start at 7 o'clock.

Boy Scouts Vandals, Says Forest Expect

NEW YORK, July 14.—(FP)—Boy scouts, who have been widely advertised as being freighted with idealism are destroying many trees in this section by driving nails into them, according to George Moresby. On a recent hike in Eastern Long Island, Moresby came upon numerous signboards pointing the way to scout camps. These had been fastened to trees, each with five or six nails.

Moresby soothed his own indignation by pulling down each sign, and the wood thus acquired proved useful for cooking fires. Moresby has made extensive researches showing the need of forest conservation in the United States.

Drug-Crazed Bandit Kills Three in Cicero

Police are seeking a drug-crazed bandit who shot and killed two men and a woman when they resisted his efforts to rob them.

The trio were killed in Cicero, not far from the spot where Assistant State's Attorney William McSwigan and his two bootlegger friends were slain.

The bandit is believed to be "three finger" James Granit. He has been identified from a description furnished by James McWane, his partner in the holdup and triple murder. McWane was arrested following the shooting, but claimed his companion fired all the fatal shots.

European Crisis Breeds New Struggles Between United States and Britain

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

JOSEPH CAILLEAUX, France's reported financial wizard, only hopes that the debt settlement with Great Britain will help save the franc from the abyss. That is about all that any profit guardian in Europe can do nowadays.

If the capitalist France scored any victory in the debt funding agreement reached at London, it was at the expense of Germany. It was agreed that if the Germans default at any time in their reparations to France, then France may also default to Britain. This becomes increasingly important at this stage of the European crisis, with the increasing burdens being placed on Germany thru the growing demands of the Dawes plan.

France will now try to get similar concessions from Washington as an amendment to the Mellon-Berenger arrangement for the payment of the French debt to the United States. Of course, Washington denies that any such concessions will be granted, but Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon is now in Europe and in the face of capitalist necessity "anything may happen."

Similarly the United States is feeling the effects of competition of these same countries. It has lost its favorable balance of trade. Uncle Sam had a favorable trade balance during the first quarter of last year of \$205,000,000, but this turned to an unfavorable balance this year of \$125,000,000. This is a huge drop of \$330,000,000. Europe is too poor to buy American goods.

On the other hand it is flooding the United States with goods at low prices or, at high prices, as in the case of the British rubber monopoly, that has adopted the American great business slogan of "All the traffic will bear." Economic Life, from its Moscow point of vantage, however, points out that the American dollar has the strategic position. It says:

"The investment of capital into a central emission bank would place under the control of New York not only the economy of the European countries but also of their colonies. New York could thus soon liberate itself from the monopolistic combines controlling the prices of the principal raw materials, and so relieve the United States industries of the danger of competition of low values and of the shortage of high price of raw materials."

In the present relation of forces in world economy the execution of the plan to establish an international federal system is tantamount to the "Dawesation" of Europe and her colonies. The British bankers are willing to take an important part in the execution of this scheme by the investment of their own capital, but they calculate mostly on utilizing American capital to strengthen their position on the world market. Sir Montagu Norman also calculates on the financial restoration of Europe, restoring to London its old position as the financial center of the world. The American bankers will be compelled for time to co-operate with the British bankers in the execution of this scheme for the reason that the British banks have their ramifications all over the world, even to the most remote colonies, whereas the United States bank have not yet managed to adapt themselves to the requirements of exporting capital and are, therefore, unable, as yet, to cope with so great a task."

Economic Life, an official Soviet organ, published at Moscow, points out that the proposals advocated by Britain and American financial experts for the "financial restoration" of Europe must inevitably lead to the "Dawesation of Europe."

The Soviet publication declares that the thick veil that has concealed the secret negotiations that have been going on between Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and Benjamin Strong, director of the United States Federal Reserve Bank, is gradually being ripped aside.

It claims that the question of forming a European federal reserve system is being discussed. This is supposed to serve as a means of reforming and unifying the currency of capitalist Europe. For the settlement of international accounts it is proposed to issue a European currency on a gold basis, while the various currencies will be utilized exclusively for home consumption.

It is declared that this scheme is being put forward by the British banking head and that it is being received with favor by American financiers, who know it must fail without them. But this does not mean that such co-operation will be durable. It is only another move in the high-staked game of poker between London and New York for world financial supremacy. In spite of this plan for joint action, it must be pointed out that "the interests of American and British capital are becoming more and more differentiated and increasingly antagonistic in the world arena."

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FORTY KANSAS PRISON STRIKERS IN 'SOLITARY'

LANSING, Kan., July 14.—Forty leaders of the 327 convicts who barricaded themselves 750 feet underground in the prison coal mine as a protest against lack of bed sheets and other matters of prison routine, were placed in solitary confinement by order of Warden W. H. Mackey, and about half the remaining number have been sent back to the mine.

Grant Bus Company Demands.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—A certificate of necessity and convenience was granted to the Superior Motor Bus company in orders announced by the commerce commission permitting operation of motor carriers on state hard road Route No. 16, between Macoupin and Nashville and denying a certificate for operation between Belleville and Nashville.

Robert Scott Pleads Guilty.

Robert Scott, brother of Russell Scott, condemned slayer of Joseph Maurer, drug clerk, pleaded guilty to the same murder. Assistant State's Attorney Emmet F. Byrne announced the death penalty would be insisted on for Robert Scott regardless of the plea of guilty.

SEND IN A SUB!

NEW YORK WORLD 'LABOR EDITOR' BRANDED LIAR

Associated Silk Workers Hit False Report

PASSAIC, N. J., July 14.—To the statement of Jeremiah Leary, "labor editor" of the New York World, that the committee elected at the June 5 conference of the Independent Textile Union in New York City, which met June 19, had refused to give financial aid to the Passaic textile strike, the He is given from two quarters.

It is pointed out in the first place that the question of financial aid never arose at the committee meeting. A special resolution supporting the strike morally and financially was adopted at the conference of the textile unions held June 5 at Imperial Hotel, New York City. This made it entirely unnecessary to raise the question at a meeting of the committee selected by the conference of June 5.

Independent Union.

Since this time, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, the largest independent union attending this conference, has held its convention in Lawrence and there, after an address by a representative of the Passaic Textile Strikers' Relief Committee, adopted a resolution for strike relief and sent a special message of encouragement to the textile strikers, calling attention to the fact that large sums of money have already been voted out of the treasuries of the affiliated unions for relief and that much more will be sent.

Associated Silk Workers.

From Selig Pitkowitz, a delegate from the Associated Silk Workers of America to the conference of the independent unions, came the following challenge to Leary's leery statement: "To the Editor of the Evening World, 'Pulitzer Building, New York City,' Dear Sir:

"Again I must call your attention to the news item that appeared in your paper to the effect that after the meeting it was said that the main differences of opinion was over the extent to which the representatives of the conservative unions would back Weisbord in his efforts to raise funds for the Passaic strikers. On this point the conservatives declared no agreement had been reached. Mr. Weisbord had nothing to say. This, my dear editor, is nothing but a tissue of lies; for I have been a delegate to both the conferences held on June 5 and 6 and to the committee conferences held on June 19 and 20.

"Spiritual" Reporter.

"The garbled and colored up reports of your reporter, Mr. Leary, makes me think that he would make a better spiritualist reporter than a reporter of labor news. I cannot recall any instructions to Mr. Hatty and Mr. Weisbord, who were to give out the news to the reporters of such proceedings, authorizing them to make such statements. I remember distinctly that when Batty and Weisbord spoke to Mr. Leary in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel, I was a bystander and listened to the statements given to your reporter, and I emphatically deny that any such statement was given to Mr. Leary. In other words this brands Mr. Leary as a non-reliable reporter of labor news.

"Trusting that my letter will appear in the columns of your editorial page, I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

"Selig Pitkowitz."

Philadelphia Theater Alliance Presents Acts to Passaic Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—On the invitation of the entertainment committee of the Passaic strikers, the Workers' Theater Alliance of Philadelphia presented two plays to the strikers.

The first play "In the Shop" in two acts brot out the contrast between conditions in a non-union and a union shop.

The second play dealt with the desires of a young working girl for beautiful things. Later she found out that the only beautiful thing for working men and working women was to participate in the every-day struggles of the workers.

Both plays were written by members of the alliance and presented under the direction of Alfred Sobel, the founder and organizer of the alliance. The strikers gave the actors an excellent reception.

Merger Probe Demanded.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Twenty-three senators today joined in an appeal to the federal trade commission to investigate more than a score of important mergers within the past four years to determine whether the anti-trust laws have been violated.

DEBATE IN NEW YORK

"Resolved, That Our Present Form of Government Is Not in the Interests of the American Masses."

MACDONALD IS IRKED BY ROUGH WORDS OF MATES

Debate Shows Graft of Tory Gentlemen

LONDON, July 14.—"Say you're sorry, apologize to the speaker," snapped MacDonald, leader of the labor parliamentary bloc, to Lawson, a labor member, when the latter blamed the house of lords for the disorder last Thursday during the speech of the speaker concerning the labor members for their outburst.

Lawson made no apology.

British Graft.

Debate followed on the labor resolution calling for an investigation of the connection of certain ministers with public and private business enterprises and companies receiving contracts from the government.

During the debate it was brought out Neville Chamberlain, minister of health, at the time of his appointment, was director in a company which had received seven government contracts and the largest shareholder in another concern which had received fourteen.

The labor resolution was defeated by 246 votes.

Germany's Technical Skill to Aid Soviet Metal Machine Works

MOSCOW (By Mail).—An agreement will bring German technical skill to bear very considerably upon the development of Soviet machine industry has been concluded between the Orgmetall Company, a Soviet state machine construction enterprise, and the German Federation of Machine Construction Works providing for permanent technical co-operation. The agreement has been approved by the Council of People's Commissaries.

Explaining the nature of the agreement, Mr. F. M. Alperovitch, director of the Orgmetall Company, stated that according to the agreement both sides agree to exchange models of the latest machines for the working of metals. A joint technical bureau has been established for planning new machine construction works and reorganizing existing obsolete ones, in which the work of German experts are participating.

The bureau is now engaged in drafting the plans for large machine construction works projected for the south of Russia.

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1) ed with an incurable disease he performed his duty like a loyal soldier of the revolution. He is Comrade Daniels of the Greek section of the Workers Party. There are thousands like Daniels who are never heard of outside the little circle in which they move. But they are the real heroes.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, as you may know is finance minister in the present French government. Memories being what they are you may not recollect that only a few short years ago this same Joe was sitting on a bench in a French prison wondering whether his neck which was intended for a better fate, might not shortly be entering the sharp edge of a guillotine blade. In short Caillaux was charged with having treasonable relations with Germany and Clemenceau, alias the "Tiger" had an itching desire to sever his fellow countryman's head from his body.

HOWEVER, Joseph had a strong faction in France, a valuable asset in a political struggle, and his head stayed with him. A few insignificant people were thrown to the wolves. When Caillaux was in jail American capitalist papers were howling for his blood. He was a traitor. Today he is something of a hero because he is looked upon as the French white hope who will induce the French to pay the debt to the United States. Big headlines tell us that Caillaux and Churchill reached an agreement on the funding of the Franco-British debt. It is hinted that the growing popularity of Germany in Paris was conducive to the settlement. It helped to push Churchill's pen.

X-SOLDIERS of the great war! You who have gallantly faced the machine guns across no-man's land! How often do you think about the doings of statesmen here and abroad? Most of the capitalist officials who cheered you on to victory or death are still living snugly if not luxuriously. The German capitalists are now drinking French champagne and there is nothing between the former foes except good fellowship until their interests again clash so violently that they cannot settle their differences over a bottle, and then, you will be asked to leave your limbs on gory battlefields for national honor or glory so that your masters may continue to puzzle and enjoy life at your expense. Think fast heroes! Think fast!

Signed "Len Small," governor.

Bosses Are Slow to Pay Price of Strike Duty

CHICAGO (FP)—The Illinois national guard which became conspicuous in the 1922 railroad shop strike and other labor disputes is not getting proper co-operation from the manufacturers whose anti-labor policies it helps to further. That is the substance of a circular by John M. Glenn, secretary of the open shop Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"It should be remembered that the Illinois national guard is maintained for the protection of the lives and properties of all citizens and fairness should protect the men against the loss of their wages when on duty."

For that reason Glenn wants the employers to pay the difference between their factory wage and the soldier wage when any of their own workers are called out to protect other people's property.

Death and Sick Benefit Refund.

The union has also demanded a \$1,000 death benefit and \$20 a week sick pay. This too has been turned down.

The alteration in working rules asked by the company will require the men to get overtime only after they have worked ten hours instead of the 8-hour limit now in force.

Will Not Take Cut.

John J. Bruce, president of the Chicago division of the Carmen's union said there would be no regular meeting of the union until Aug. 7th but that a special meeting might be called. He was emphatic in his declaration that the men would not tolerate a reduction in wages.

The derisive greetings of the Paris workers became so pronounced and general against the Moorish traitor to his own people, that President Doumergue, in an effort to make his guest think that the people were friendly, stood up in the cab and bowed and doffed his hat continually.

The workers, however, had sought for bigger game in the shape of Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, who was expected to ride with the president also. De Rivera, relishing no such audience, evaded the workers by slipping away to the Arch de Triomphe, leaving the sultan of Morocco to take all the "honors" of the ride with the president of France.

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Male Also Disappears.

But Almee is not the only disappearing person concerned. One Kenneth Ormiston, who was wireless operator employed by her at her "temple" in Los Angeles, disappeared about the same time and is still not to be found, the rumors of his being seen recently—since Almee returned—in the neighborhood of Venice, Oakland and San Francisco, are circulating.

Male Also Disappears.

In the early days of the evangelist's disappearance, Ormiston appeared for questioning at Venice, said that his relations with Almee were only that of an employee, despite the fact that his wife had announced a divorce suit naming the evangelist as correspondent, then he disappeared again.

Two witnesses from Arizona are coming to testify before the grand jury. They are Police Sergeant A. B. Murchison of Douglas, who led posse into the desert where the evangelist said she was held in a shack, without being able to find such a shack; and Meribeth Shinn, the nurse who cared for the evangelist when she finished her "escape" who declared that Almee bore no marks of travel or hardship.

Show it to your shopmates and speak up like this: "Here's the front page of one issue of a fighting, working class newspaper. How about subscribing, fellow-worker?"

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Workers (Communist) Party

How Should Communists Organize Their Work?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The past six months have seen a marked revival in the success our party has been meeting in establishing contact with non-Communist workers.

If anyone desires to consult the most accurate barometer of such progress, all he has to do is to examine the response which masses of non-Communist workers have given to our campaigns for the protection of the foreign born, the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti from execution, the drive for relief and defense of the Passaic textile strikers, the widespread approval of the historic event launched by the New York furriers for a forty-hour week and in other instances of a similar character.

At this time it is entirely appropriate to consider certain fundamental questions involved in the party strategy and program in activities to make the Communist Party the leader of the masses in life.

What is Party Work?

Broadly speaking, party work may be said to be those activities which advance the party's program, which push forth the interests of the working class. Often, the workers involved in such a movement, in such a struggle for the enhancement of their class interests, are not even conscious of the direction of the movement in which they are active participants and of which they are the very makers. Any activities the party participates in, influences in some measure, directs to some extent, and which bring the workers a step nearer to the left, a couple of pegs higher in the development of their class consciousness, is in the largest sense of the word, Communist activity.

Surely those days are gone in our party when Communist activities are those which call for, and at best are translated into, abstract propaganda for the proletarian dictatorship, support for the social revolution, and so on.

Today we measure the results of our Communist activities and we determine the importance of the activities precisely by the extent to which they enable us to get masses into motion, to have masses move leftward—the extent to which we develop our influence over these masses and sink our roots among them.

How is the Party to "Cash In?"

Some comrades raise a very pertinent question. What is the party to get out of its different activities? To put this question, or sometimes this complaint, more in the parlance of our everyday party functionary, it would read as follows: "Why should the party spend so much time and money and energy on these moves-

ments? Why can't we 'cash in' on them in some way? Why should we give over our organization and workers to these movements?" Of course, that is putting the problem in a very crude and obviously wrong way, but the problem of our party capitalizing organizationally its participation in big working class campaigns has yet to be solved effectively. We have for some time been working in a manner which has not at all enabled us to utilize sufficiently for the strengthening of our organization, for the winning of new members, the various political and other campaigns in which we have played an active or dominant part.

Specifically, there are three ways in which the party can "cash in" and usually does "cash in" thru its participation in campaigns or in organizations in which large masses of non-Communist workers are involved.

1. We have instances where the party achieves a specific end.

Repetition has worn threadsbare the axiomatic truth which is that the Communists have no interests other than the interests of the working class. Let us suppose the party succeeds in arousing enough workers for the support of the striking Passaic textile operatives. This is the achievement of a specific end which, considering all the objective conditions at hand is a victory for the Communists—is a victory for the workers as a class. We have in mind the state of disorganization in the ranks of the textile workers of this country. We have in mind that every blow struck for organizing the unorganized textile workers is a blow struck for better opportunities; and the Communists participate actively in and take the lead of all such movements which will advance the interests of the workers in the whole textile industry. We have in mind that the enhancement of the standard of living and social conditions of the textile workers is a step towards the strengthening of the demand for better living and working conditions of the whole working class, nor should we forget that the best way of convincing the workers, whether they be textile or other kinds of workers, that the Communists are

worthy of their trust and faith, to lead them, in this every-day demonstration of our (participation) and courage.

2. Another method of the party's "cashing in" on these activities in non-party mass organizations or campaigns in which great numbers of non-party workers are involved, is to be found in the winning over of a certain base of operations for other campaigns than the particular one for the moment under consideration.

For instance, we will find that Communists active in securing relief for the striking anthracite miners will in this fashion establish a base for subsequent participation and leadership in another progressive constructive movement among these miners. Party members who have won the confidence of the striking anthracite miners because of the efforts which they have put up to help the miners score a victory, will find that when they speak about the nationalization of the mines or the six-hour day, they will get much more of a hearing from these non-party miners because of previous activities. The more the party members do constructive class work in co-operation with non-party workers, the less the chasm between the Communists and the non-Communists.

3. The direct winning of new proletarian followers of our party and new membership of our party is a most important method of our party's "cashing in." Altogether too often we have belittled this task. We do not sufficiently appeal for membership at our meetings. We do not capitalize adequately the response which non-party workers give to some of our campaigns for the purpose of drawing these workers closer to us organizationally.

Uses His Rights.

Frank Rembicz attacked in his own home did all in his power to defend himself but was finally overcome by the two men. Both policemen were cut and bruised by his blows. He is in the Passaic General Hospital, suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

After the outrage was committed, leaders from strike headquarters went to his home where they found evidences of a terrible battle. Broken pieces of the door, and bloodstained sheets from the bed on which he was beaten were taken as evidence. Seven witnesses have made affidavits of the affair.

The preliminaries for a frame up are being arranged by the police. The local press has been filled with a wild tale (1) an attack upon the police by Rembicz several blocks from his home; (2) an attack at his door step upon the police with a railroad car coupling; (3) an attack upon the police with a hammer, and so forth. All of these conflicting reports have been handed out by the police as a smoke screen under which to charge this innocent man with atrocious assault and frame him for a long term in jail.

PASSAIC POLICE SEEK TO FRAME FRANK REMBICZ

To Railroad Clubbing Victim to Prison

PASSAIC, N. J., July 13.—Pursued into his own house, his right forearm violated, his child snatched from his arms, Frank Rembicz, of 160 Eighth street, was terribly beaten after he was forced down on to his own bed.

Two drunken Passaic policemen, John Noonan and Abram Geene, saw Rembicz come out on his porch as a bus load of scabs were passing. People in the street and children in doorways booed as the scabs passed. With his little four-year-old daughter Josephine in his arms, he stood watching the scene.

Assault Rembicz.

Suddenly the two policemen spotted this striker. In their drunken anger at the demonstration which they could not quell, they ordered him roughly to move on, and struck him a blow in the back to emphasize their orders. Rembicz ran down the hallway to his apartment, his little girl still in his arms. The policemen followed.

Neighbors crowded down the hallway and saw the officers begin to batter at the door with their clubs. They broke thru the thin panels and reached inside for the lock. Little Josephine screamed. The women ran into the room and there, thru the door to a bedroom they saw the police tear the child from her father's arms, and rush to attack him. When the terrible struggle was over, and Rembicz had been beaten to insensibility they carried him unconscious to the patrol wagon. His little girl ran after him, sobbing, and insisted on going with her father since her mother was not at home. Altho the police took her to the hospital they later refused to tell the frantic mother what had become of her.

Peppercorn Uses New Trick in A. C. W. Election

LAWRENCE SEEKS TO WIN RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Workers Fight Ban of Mill Barons

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 13.—The United Front Committee of Lawrence has appealed the case of Fred Beal, secretary, arrested by police for speaking at an open air meeting. Two other speakers, Professor Harry S. Longfellow Dana, of the Civil Liberties Union and Anthony Ramus, Italian organizer of the United Front Committee, were not arrested by the police.

The chief of police refused permits to the United Front Committee to hold its meetings. This action was undoubtedly dictated by the mill owners. According to the city ordinance, the chief of police is obliged to grant a permit for open air meetings on application by an individual or an organization. He grants permits to everybody but workers' organizations.

In court Marshall O'Brien, who arrested Beal, lodged a complaint against him for violating a city ordinance by speaking without a permit. The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense are aiding the Lawrence textile workers.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Elections for the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers recently took place in Cleveland. The practice in the Amalgamated has been to put the names on the ballot in alphabetical order. This time, the reactionary business manager Peppercorn struck upon a new method. He put the names of the 17 administration candidates first on the ballot and those of the progressives at the bottom.

This would not be so bad but for the fact that many of the members of the Amalgamated cannot read English very well and furthermore do not know the names of the candidates. Peppercorn therefore got his agents on the job and had them go from shop to shop telling the workers to vote for numbers one to seventeen. This ensured his slate a victory and almost eliminated the progressives from the joint board.

Unquestionably, administration people generally will proclaim this an honest election. The membership of the Cleveland locals will soon have an opportunity of expressing their opinion about it.

Textile "Problems" to Be Discussed at Brookwood College

KATONAH, N. Y., July 13.—Problems of organizing the textile industry will be discussed at the Textile Institute which opens at Brookwood Labor College today. The United Textile Workers' executive committee will hold its annual meeting in connection with the institute. About 40 persons will attend the institute.

Speakers will include Hugh Frayne, of the A. F. of L.; Edwin Newdick; Spencer Miller, Jr.; Ethel M. Smith of the Women's Trade Union League; George Soule; A. L. Bernheim, and Stuart Chase of the Labor Bureau and John Sullivan, president of the N. Y. Federation of Labor. Discussion of organization problems will be led by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, instructor of economics at Brookwood.

Sheriff Hoffman Ends 30-Day Term in Wheaton Jail

WHEATON, Ill., July 13.—Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of Cook county was released from the jail here after serving a thirty-day jail term for granting extraordinary liberties to Terry Dunn and Frankie Lake, millionaire bootleggers, while they were supposed to be confined in Cook county jail.

Hoffman will resume his official duties as soon as he gets back to Chicago.

One Auto to Each Six People in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There is now one automobile to every six persons in the United States, says a report by the automotive division of the department of commerce, quoting figures as of January 1, revised to June 30, 1926.

The total number of motor cars in the world is found to be 24,589,249, of which 19,954,000 are in the United States, 815,000 in the United Kingdom, 735,000 in France, 715,000 in Canada, 330,000 in Germany and 115,000 in Italy. Australia has 29,000 and Argentina 118,000 cars of all classes.

Afghanistan has only one car to 1,200,000 population, while China has 30,000,000, one to 31,871. Only 10 per cent of the cars in France and 2 per cent in Italy are of American make, but Germany bought 25 per cent and Holland 45 per cent of her supply in the United States.

Laundry Workers Sign Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO—(FP)—The laundry workers union of San Francisco has signed a new 2-year agreement with laundry owners, hours and wages being unchanged. The local industry is paying the highest wages in the country.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

WORKING CLASS YOUTH RECEIVES EXCELLENT TRAINING IN SUMMER SCHOOL AT WAINO, WISCONSIN

WAINO, Wis., July 13.—The young workers' summer school, conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League with the support and co-operation of numerous co-operatives, workers' clubs and women's sections in the Minnesota-Wisconsin-Michigan district; opened several weeks ago at Waino, a farming community six miles from Brule and about 40 miles from Superior, Wis. A large part of the population here are Finns, among whom there is a strong progressive tendency which is led by a comparatively well-organized and active Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League group.

We now have 60 students at the school. Most of them are between the ages of 16 and 21, with a few a little younger and four or five beyond 21. Most of the students are from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, but we have one or two from North and South Dakota as well as two boys from Astoria, Ore. Most of the students are American-born youths of Finnish parentage. It is our hope and purpose to draw into the school more of the youth of other nationalities, also in the future.

Comrades A. J. Hayes, of Superior and Oliver Carlson are our instructors. Comrade Toivo Tenhunen, who has been very active in building the Young Workers (Communist) League movement in this district, and who was a student at the courses held last year, is now technical manager of these courses and occupies himself in making everyone's stay here comfortable, attending to the numerous details that are necessary in the school.

Comrades Carlson instructs in Marxian or Political Economics, Current Events and Workers Journalism, Working Class Theories and particularly revolutionary class struggle theory. Both Hayes and Carlson lecture on "Forum" subjects, that is, subjects that are of special interest but do not require more than two or three periods at the most, such as lectures on the model league organizations and other activities, which include circle discussions, etc., the student body meets each Friday to discuss and act on matters pertaining to student activities at the school, such as discipline, entertainments, the work of our numerous working committees, etc. The students have elected from among themselves a Student Council of nine members, which is the highest body in the system of student control. Chairman of all the important standing committees, as the committees for discipline, the wall-paper or editorial committee, school correspondents committee and others, are members of the executive council, which is a permanent organization for the whole school period but any of its members may be recalled and new ones put in their places whenever that is desired. In the meetings of the student body the instructions have voice but no vote. In disciplinary matters the final decision rests with the instructors, however, as the short duration of the school does not make it possible to develop a complete and self-reliant system of student control.

Nuclei Function.

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CHIEF FACTORY INSPECTOR OF ILLINOIS STATE ADMITS INCREASING CHILD LABOR

Chief Factory Inspector Wm. H. Curran admitted in his report that the Illinois employers are increasing their violation of the state child labor laws.

The Illinois law prohibits children under 14 from working for compensation during school hours, before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 in the evening. It also prohibits employers from working children under 16 more than six days a week, eight hours a day and before 7 in the morning and after 7 in the evening. Another provision debars employers from putting children under 16 to work in a large number of prohibited occupations regarded as detrimental to health and dangerous to life. Of course all the laws are only on paper. The government can only use police against workers, but against the employers they are helpless and can't do anything against the violation of laws.

Mr. Curran in his statement said as follows: Owners of fruit, vegetable and grocery stores persistently violate the law by employing children under 16 on machines. That violations occur is demonstrated not only by the work in the factory inspection division, but also by the fact that increasingly children under 16 injured while working on power machinery, are reported to the industrial commission.

The young workers must raise their fight against the exploitation of children and do their utmost to put a stop to this evil.

Dangers Facing the Working Girl.

The young working girl, who is terribly exploited and getting low wages, is facing many dangers in looking for a job thru the various newspaper ads.

Some gentleman advertised for young girls. He had no office and no jobs to offer, but used this ad as a means of luring the young girls for an entirely different purpose.

This happened in New York. The police discovered a whole gang of such "employers." Of course it happens mostly with unorganized girls, who do not want to enter the union. Only thru the union, which distributes jobs to its members, are the working girls safe in looking for jobs.

Italian Youth Sends Delegation to Russia

A conference was held in Italy of various youth organizations, which decided to send a youth delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia in order to observe the conditions of the Russian youth. The delegation will soon leave Italy and will spend a few weeks in Russia. This will be the best means of getting real information about the conditions in Russia, which are hidden by the fascist newspapers.

Spartakiad-Olympiad 1928

At Moscow, U. S. S. R. in August, 1928, there is to be held a tremendous demonstration of the development of the movement for workers' sports and athletics at the International Spartakiad. All workers' sports athletic and physical culture clubs are invited to participate. Inquiries and requests for information are flooding the offices of the Red Sports International at Moscow. From time to time bulletins of information and announcements will be available.

At the same time, in Amsterdam, the Olympiad will be participated in by bourgeois sports' organizations.

Workers Monthly

Articles About the

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American Civil War
Furriers' Strike
Trade Union Insurance
Tasks of the American
Communist Movement
Mexico
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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKERS CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

LAND GRABBERS IN MONTANA GET LEGAL SANCTION

Court Decision Favors Sharks

By MARGARET HELANDER
(Worker Correspondent)

PLENTYWOOD Mont. July 13.—For the first time in years, the farmers in this district have had something like a decent crop in view, but the bankers who have mortgages on the property of the farmers, and the loan sharks who have rights in the crops know this also. Consequently a new kink in the law has been handed down by Judge Leiper who comes to Sheridan County to try county cases. This allows the court to issue writs of possession to the purchasers of foreclosed lands before the period of redemption is up.

"Move On!"

In this way a number of farmers who have hoped for a little income for their long spring and summer's work are being dispossessed of their lands, and have been requested to move off.

This section of the state has been the happy hunting ground of loan sharks for the many poor years we have had, and now that something green is peeking above the ground, these sharks are busier than ever, legally taking away every possible thing of value from the unfortunate farmers.

Council of Action.

The Council of Action of the Progressive Farmers of Montana, very powerful organization in this state, is taking the matter of these land-grabbers into their hands, and hopes by bringing the cause of the dozens of dispossessed workers to the supreme court of the state that something might be done to relieve the distress.

Seattle Boosts The Daily Worker Thru Street Meetings

By a Worker Correspondent

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Large and enthusiastic crowds of workers gather nightly and listen attentively at the corner of Occidental avenue and Washington street to Vincent Brown of the Machinists' Union speak on the need of a strong workers' press.

With conditions so rotten in the lumber camps, with thousands of men walking the streets looking for work and beginning to realize that under this dog-eat-dog system there is no hope for bettering their economic conditions they are eagerly looking for a way out.

At these street meetings DAILY WORKERS are sold like hot cakes. At two meetings over the July 4 holidays, 250 copies were sold. Comrades in other cities could increase the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER thru this method and help in building a mighty workers' press to combat the falsehoods of the plumb-and-sheets.

Fairy Tales

for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.
Translation by Ida Dailies.

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UNION CONFLICT SHOWS NEED OF AMALGAMATION

Cement Workers' Pres., Threatened Scabbing

By a Worker Correspondent.

Last Tuesday a conflict arose in the Chicago unions which shows the necessity of amalgamation. Local 464 of the Street Paving Engineers, thru Jack LaBay, business agent, pulled out their men on the Chicago highways, demanding that the chauffeurs driving tractors and small trucks, who already belong to Local 731 of the chauffeurs, leave that union and join the engineers, who drive steam rollers, etc.

They were out four days on Chicago work, then threatened to call all men throughout the country. The contractors thought it a good time to break the union.

Apparent, as a result, F. A. Schieff, president of Local 76 of the Cement Workers' Union, called the business agent of Local 731, chauffeurs, Skinny Flynn, and Jack LaBay of 464 of the engineers, to his office at 114 Sherman street. Schieff told them to "get together and settle the jurisdictional row or Local 76 would send its men in to take the engineers' jobs."

Schieff, who is a union representative on the arbitration board of the Landis award, told the engineers that their wage, \$14 a day, is "too damned much for a workingman." Following this the engineers went back on the old basis.

Therefore, let the employer put himself mentally in the worker's shoes and see with his mind's eye how the same fare—working hours, conditions, dangers, disinterested concern for his safety, dependents, protection—would strike him, should he have been the worker instead of the pampered employer, and I am sure, in all fairness, to the thoughtless, rich, soft-handed employer, there will be a human thrill of sympathy for humanity, even the less fortunate than themselves, which will enable even the steel company to lift the standard of treatment for the mill workers and their dependents.

The demands of the workers were of such elementary nature that the representative of the department supported them completely. The bosses finally agreed to meet a committee of the union to talk over the terms of settlement, were finally brought to terms after a representative of the department of labor appeared on the scene.

The demands of the workers were of such elementary nature that the representative of the department supported them completely. The bosses finally agreed to meet a committee of the union, provided the president and organizer of the union were not on the committee. The respective officers, Brothers Emilio Berardi and Oswald Euretti, made themselves particularly obnoxious for the bosses by their tireless efforts in the strike. The union sent a committee in which neither of the officers were represented, but the committee had to report back to the executive board before final action was taken. The bosses therefore finally agreed to meet also with the officers of the union.

The following demands were agreed upon:

- An increase in wages ranging from \$7.00 to \$15.00.
- All scabs to be fired from the jobs they now hold.
- New men to be procured thru the union office.
- A shop chairman in each shop.
- When the union cannot supply men the boss has the right of getting men, but they must become members of the union or be fired.

This settlement, altho far from ideal, has given to the bakery workers immediate relief thru the raise in wages and recognition of the union. By means of the latter they will be able to make still further gains.

The bosses agreed to an adjustment on the hours of labor and on Sunday work. For this purpose a committee from each side will meet and attempt to arrive at satisfactory agreement.

There are still a handful (5) of bosses who are playing the die-hard role. The union, however, with the return of most of the men to the shops will be able to concentrate fire on them and will very soon bring them to terms.

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ON TO MOSCOW!

Subs of June 26, 28, 29 and 30



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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have the same idea and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of Mr. Ross' wife, and they go to Prospect Hill, where they are friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the palm of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross," is a gusher and begins to bring in oil. But the little town is torn to pieces from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical devices he makes a success of it. No, it is not a dry hole. By noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks up. bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elmo valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and that's why against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They took a mule and were ready for the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp.

V

It was growing so cold that the little fire no longer sufficed for comfort; so the Watkins family took their departure, and Dad and Bunny set up the tent, and stowed their goods in it, and Bunny did his job of puffing at the mattress until it was full. The stars were shining, so they made their bed in the open. After spreading the blankets, they took off their shoes and outside clothing, and laid them in the tent, and crawled under the blankets in a hurry—gee, but that cold made you jump! Bunny snuggled up into ball, and lay there, feeling the night breeze on his forehead; and he remarked: "Say, Dad, what is the Church of the True Word?"

Dad chuckled. "The poor old crack-brain," he said; I had to get some way to shut him up."

They lay still, and pretty soon Dad was breathing deeply. But the boy, though he was tired, did not go to sleep at once. He lay thinking: Dad's code was different from the one which Bunny had decided to follow. Dad would lie, whenever he considered it necessary; he would argue that the other person could not use the truth, or had no right to it in the particular circumstances. And yet, this was also plain, Dad didn't want Bunny to follow the same code. He would tell Bunny to say nothing, but he would never tell Bunny to lie; and as a rule, when he had to do any lying, he would do it out of Bunny's presence! There were lots of things like that; Dad smoked cigars, and he took a drink now and then, but he didn't want Bunny to smoke or to drink. It was queer.

Bunny's head and face were cold, but the rest of him was warm, and he was drifting, drifting off; his thoughts became a blur—but then suddenly he was wide awake again. What was that? The mattress was rocking; it rolled you from side to side, so that you had to put out your elbows. "Dad!" cried Bunny. "What's that?" And Dad came suddenly awake; he sat up, and Bunny sat up—putting his two hands out to keep himself steady. "By jiminy!" cried Dad. "An earthquake!"

Sure enough, an earthquake! And say, it was queer to feel the solid ground, that you counted on, shaking you about like that! The tree began to creak over their heads, as if a wind were rocking it; they jumped up and got out from under. A clamor arose, a bleating and moaning—the goats, who liked this sensation even less than the humans, having no ideas of earth structures and geological faults to steady their minds. And then came another kind of clamor—from the Watkins family, who apparently had rushed out of their cabin. "Glory hallelujah! Jesus, save us! Lord, have mercy!"

Dad said, "It's all over now; let's crawl in, or we'll have them folks up here praying over us."

Bunny obeyed, and they lay still. "Gee, that was a terrible earthquake!" whispered the boy. "Do you think it knocked down any cities?"

"It was likely just local," answered Dad. "They have lots of them up here in this hill country."

"Then you'd think the Watkinses would be used to them."

"They enjoy makin' a fuss, I guess. They don't have so much excitement in their lives." And that was all Dad had to say. He had plenty of excitements in his own life, and was not specially interested in earthquakes, and still less in the ravings of religious maniacs. He was soon fast asleep again.

But Bunny lay and listened. The Watkins family had "let go," and were having a regular holy jumping service, out there under the cold white stars. They shouted, they prayed, they laughed and sang, they cried "Glory! Glory!" and "Amen!" and "Selah!" and other words which Bunny did not understand, but which may have been Greek or Hebrew, or else the speech of the archangels. The voice of old Abel Watkins dominated, and the shrill screams of the children made a chorus, and the bleating of the goats was like a lot of double basses in an orchestra. Cold chills ran up and down Bunny's back; for, after all, the scientific mind in him, which knew about earth structures and geological faults, was only a century or two old, while the instinctive mind which pronounces incantations, is thousands and perhaps hundreds of thousands of years old. Priests have wrought frenzies and pronounced dooms, and because the priests believed them and the victims believed them, they have worked and therefore they were believed more than ever. And now here was an incantation against earthquakes—and people down on their knees, with their hands in the air and their bodies swaying—

"Chariots to glory, chariots to glory,
Chariots to glory with the Holy Lamb!"

Bunny dozed off at last; and when he opened his eyes again, the dawn was pink behind the hills, and Dad was slipping into his khaki hunting-clothes. Bunny didn't stop to rub his eyes, he popped out of bed and got his clothes on quick—that cold just froze your bones!

He clambered up the hillside and began pulling dead brush, and got a fire going and the saucerman on. And then came Eli, bringing the clean plates and things, and asking whether they wanted last night's milk, which was cold, or this morning's milk, which was warm. "And say, did you feel that earthquake?" asked Eli, in excitement. "Say, that was a terrible earthquake! Does you-all have earthquakes in you-all's parts?"

Eli had pale brown hair, which had not been cut for some time, and had not been combed since the "yearquake." He had pale blue eyes which protruded slightly, and gave him an eager look. He had a long neck with a conspicuous Adam's apple. His legs had grown too fast for the pair of worn trousers which were supposed to cover them, and which revealed Eli's shoes without socks. He stood there, staring at every detail of the equipment and clothing of these city strangers, and at the same time attempting to probe their souls. "What does this year True Word teach about earthquakes?"

(To be continued.)

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Will Coolidge Run?—He Will!

The prediction of Senator Cummins that Coolidge will not run again is more of an indication of the demoralization in the ranks of the Coolidge supporters than an accurate forecast.

Undoubtedly Cummins is still somewhat groggy from the drubbing administered by Brookhart with the aid of thousands of impoverished farmers, but as one who "knows his goulash," as the slang of the day so forcibly puts it, his opinion is entitled to some consideration.

The frantic denials coming from the Coolidge camp, where 50 marines slumber when the files will let them, are enough to arouse suspicion. If there is one thing certain about Coolidge it is that he rarely means what he says in public statements. Our experience does not include his private life but we are willing to hazard the opinion that Cummins, the Coolidge standard bearer on the Iowa battlefield, knows the president's mind just a little better than he does himself.

No more disastrous public statement concerning an American president has been made since the collapse of the Wilsonian myth moved some of his former followers to emit high shrieks giving the low down on the erstwhile savior of a wicked world.

Interesting things are brought out by the official denial which some of the Coolidge retainers made the mistake of amplifying. We are told, for instance, that "Coolidge will run if the country continues prosperous." We have our own opinion of the present prosperity and so have several million farmers, but the statement indicates a weakening of the belief that Coolidge and prosperity are synonymous.

We think that Coolidge will run whether prosperity continues or not. But the direction he takes is the important thing.

Coolidge is on the run right now. That much at least may be gathered from the frank statement of Cummins. But with a slackening of the activity in industrial centers and a curtailment of installment buying, which the banks are already beginning to urge, he will begin to gallop, not towards but away from the White House, and as the rumble of resentment in the middle west and west rolls eastward, it will take a panting posse and a detachment of the trail-hardened Haitian marines to find him.

There is no haven for Coolidge out where the tall corn grows.

British Apologists Discover Ford

Norman Angell, noted British publicist, has rushed in where angels (no pun intended) fear to tread and tried to reply to Trotsky's book "Whither England?" according to a London dispatch to the New York Times.

The extent to which Angell has succeeded may be judged from a statement made by J. L. Garvin, in a review of the book in *The Observer*, that Marx has been refuted by Henry Ford. The learned Mr. Garvin states:

When Henry Ford had the idea of a minimum wage of \$5 per day for his workers, with profit-sharing on a large scale, he knocked the bottom out of abstract Marxism deduced from studies in the British Museum.

Angell's book is entitled, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?" and he does not agree with Comrade Trotsky that Britain is in decline.

But the Angell argument is destroyed by the one statement we quote and for the reason that he found it necessary to go outside his own country to find a Henry Ford.

Henry Fords are possible only in countries where capitalism is still on the upgrade—America but not Britain.

Such enterprises, which no more constitute a refutation of Marxism than does the smaller profit-sharing of the British soap manufacturer, Lord Leverhulme, are possible only in countries with enormous natural resources, occupying a superior place in world economy, with great colonial fields of exploitation where no revolts are in progress and no serious competition has to be faced from other nations.

In a word, in a country whose imperialistic enterprises have not as yet reached their maximum development.

If Henry Fords were to be found in England, Comrade Trotsky would have had no basis for his book, there would have been no general strike, England would not have lost her steel and coal trade.

But not because Henry Fords create a stable capitalism, but because a stable capitalism creates Henry Fords.

Sad News for Patriots

Only 600 deluded individuals have registered for the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, altho the war department very kindly made preparations to take care of 900, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. As a consequence there is great disappointment in militarist circles by the failure to get the expected number of other people to prepare to die for Morgan's country.

There is not much we can say for our home town as a rule, but we gladly record the fact that the military training camp idea has not been "sold" to any great extent.



The "Monroe Doctrine of American Industry"

The Third in the Series—All Slogans of American Imperialism—Vice-President Woll's New Announcement—Official Attitude of American Federation of Labor—"Constructive" Organization of Industry—Salaams to Herbert Hoover—Fascist Dictatorship in a New Guise—New York Times Speaks Approvingly—Passaic and A. F. of L. Officialdom—A Concrete Example of "Co-operation"—Saving Industry from the Workers.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

We have the Monroe doctrine—to be taken straight as the slogan under which American imperialism carries out its penetration and conquest of Latin America.

We have the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor" formulated at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor—the slogan under which the officialdom and labor aristocracy of the A. F. of L. was on revolutionary tendencies in the Latin-American labor movements and carries on the work of Wall Street in the ranks of labor in those nations where American finance-capital has been invested.

NOW we have the "Monroe Doctrine of American Industry," enunciated by no less a personage than Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., in the latest number of the official organ of the Photo Engravers' Union, of which he is president.

Under the last slogan, if, as we believe, Woll is voicing the official attitude of the executive council of the A. F. of L. and the heads of the international and national unions, is to be carried out those multifarious schemes ranging from the B. & O. plan to "labor" banking and insurance companies.

Woll bases his argument on the proposal ratified at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. calling for a conference of organized labor, organized farmers and trade associations under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The purpose of the conference is to consider the elimination of difficulties preventing the constructive organization of industry." (Emphasis mine.)

FOR the inclusion of organized farmers in such a conference some argument could be made but the inclusion of trade associations and the presence of Herbert Hoover, the petted darling of Wall Street in the post of secretary of commerce in the Coolidge cabinet, stamps this proposal for what it is—council of war which will elect a general staff to make war upon the living standards of masses of unorganized and unskilled workers with the labor aristocrats receiving some of the loot in return for their services to American capitalism.

That this arrangement is already in force without the formality of a conference is proved by the denunciation of the Passaic strike—a strike of low-paid and mostly unskilled workers—in conjunction with the textile barons and the citizens' committee organized by the Passaic chamber of commerce.

Woll continues:

American industry is working out for itself a great body of constructive law. Not all of this is wise

law BUT ITS MAIN TENDENCY IS CONSTRUCTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE. It is industrial law made by men who know their field and their subject. Political law, when it touches industry, FOR THE MOST PART FUMBLES AND FAILS.

One can almost hear the cheers from Wall Street.

Just what does Woll mean?

HE means exactly what the industrial lords and their newspapers and lobbyists mean when they denounce "governmental interference in industry." What he is proposing is the most sinister thing ever uttered by a labor union official—not that it has not been mentioned by other fascist-minded labor officials but because Woll is proposing in detail and in cold blood a fascist dictatorship for America with the labor aristocrats, the well-to-do farmers and the middle class professional and trading elements in the role of the Italian blackshirts.

I DO not say that Woll has bought himself a black shirt and is preparing to lead the fascist hosts to glory or the grave. I do not believe so principally because Woll is a sure thing player and such a project contains a certain element of risk. Objectively, however, this is where his proposal leads altho he probably has not that it out any further than to the pleasant moment when he can, as a "constructive" labor leader, snuggle warmly into the same couch with Elbert Gary and have his picture in all the company magazines.

Woll has made a good start. The New York Times publishes his statements with favorable comment:

HE finds that the American workers are wholly at variance in the philosophy and procedure followed by European workers. INSTEAD OF DENOUNCING CAPITALISTS OF INDUSTRY, OF PUTTING EMPLOYERS AGAINST EMPLOYEES, OR DIVIDING AMERICAN FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN, he calls upon all elements in our productive life to join in a conference for the purpose of having these groups work out their respective problems with one another and with the state acting merely in an advisory and guiding spirit. (Times, July 11.)

Will Vice-President Woll now inform us if he is also in favor of the state "acting merely in an advisory and guiding spirit" in the strike of the Passaic textile workers which he has joined in denouncing, in the face of its support by hundreds of A. F. of L. local unions and central bodies?

ANOTHER question for this is a serious matter and we untutored

Communist workers want to be clear about it:

Has Vice-President Woll given his theory of the "guiding and advisory" role of the state a practical test by calling to the attention of a very minor branch of the American state, to wit—the Passaic police force—the fact that their actions in clubbing, shooting, bombing and arresting the Passaic textile workers is in direct violation of his idea of the function of the state?

BUT these are rhetorical questions and we do not expect an answer. As a matter of fact we do not need it because we have our answer in both the American Federationist, official organ of the A. F. of L. to which Vice-President Woll is a frequent contributor, and the Textile Worker's official organ of the United Textile Workers, in the form of advertisements of the Forstmann & Hoffmann, Botany and Gera-textile mills against which the Passaic strike was declared.

THIS smelly sample of the goods Woll has for sale, "working out their respective problems in co-operation with one another," in our opinion will not stimulate the demand for his commodity altho it may enable Woll and his fellow-bureaucrats to stipulate thirty-one instead of thirty pieces of silver.

But the above is only what lawyers call "corroborative evidence."

WOLL himself furnishes the proof of what his purposes are and it may be remarked in this connection that his type of labor official appears to worry much more about the subjective factor of European working class developments influencing the American masses than do the spokesmen of the ruling class. More closely in touch with the masses, even the fearing them, having risen from the ranks of the workers, these labor officials sense much quicker than their masters the response of American workers, feeble tho it may be as yet, to the rapid development of the class struggle in Europe and the growing power of the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

SO we find Vice-President Woll giving a solemn warning to the enemies of conscious labor:

American leaders of modern thought believe that either State ownership or State regulation must eventually develop a political bureaucracy leading straight to State socialism, strangling to death the finest and fullest possibilities of our almost MIRACULOUS industrial plant.

THEY VIEW WITH GREAT APPREHENSION, AND RIGHTLY SO, DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS. (Emphasis mine.)

The Children of the Southland

By NORMAN BURSLER.

UNDER the flaming sun of the Southland, from Texas to Virginia, thousands of frail little children, black and white, toil long hours hoeing cotton or doing other work in the fields. Whole families are busy at this work and the tots yet too small to handle a hoe toddle along behind their mothers. The wages for adults at this kind of work range from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day.

WEST of the Mississippi, thousands of people live the life of the Cro-Magnon men of thousands of years ago. Large families are crowded into one and two-room mud huts. Especially is this true of the border towns. The progress American imperialism is making in subjugating Mexico is quite noticeable. American slushy moving pictures and jazz are doing their work far more effectively than anything the army could do. The children, like the American children are early forced into the business of creating profits for those who control their country by controlling the means by which the people make their living.

EAST of the Mississippi, conditions could hardly be said to be better. Instead of mud huts, frame huts

make their appearance. At first sight they appear to be a cross between a pig pen and a chicken coop. In these huts the workers of tomorrow are bred and are soon out in the fields trotting behind their mothers and sisters who push the plows thru the furrows of southern pastures.

From dawn to dusk, we see the little ones slaving in the fields. Now and then the sight is broken by a prison camp and a slave driver, whip in hand ready to enforce his commands.

WE distinguish between prison camps and fields of wage laborers only by having autoists explain to us which is which. The sight of frail-faced little boys and girls who wave to us occasionally, stopping an instant in their work, makes us choke with tears and the little poem from the Young Communist International Bulletin is forcibly brought to our minds that:

"No fledgling feeds the father bird
No chicken feeds the hen
No kitten mouses for the cat
These glories are for men.
We are the wisest, strongest race
Long may our praise be sung.
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young."

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